Guiteau's Trial.

Additional witnesses testified yesterday to Guiteau's strange behavior. Mr. EMORY A. STORRS, the Chicago lawyer, said that he had met GUITEAU at different times in the that the prisoner had an ill-balanced mind, that he had not good common sense. He had seen nothing in GUITEAU's conduct that would indicate that he did not know wrong from right. Mr. Storns was questioned as to the differences in the Republican party at the time of the shooting.

Senator David Davis was also called to the witness stand to answer interrogatories as to the political controversies and their bearing. He knew nothing about GUITEAU. and was puzzled to know why he was summoned. Lawyer Scoville promised to make that point clear in summing up the case.

A Hearty Welcome with Some Drawbacks.

We welcome to New York the seventy-five Ohlo editors who, with their wives and daughters, arrived here on Friday morning. That their stay in the metropolis will be marred by no unpleasant incident, that it may be replete with happiness throughout, we sincerely wish.

It is true the weather just now is a little uncertain, and in these hazy, misty days the city does not appear at its best, but visitors from a distance can always find many things in a great capital which it is both interesting and profitable for them to study. We call their attention, for instance, to the growth of the city to the northward, and particularly on the eastern side. They will find the streets pretty compactly built up, even as far as Harlem. Let the young people in the party note down in their diaries the northernmost limits of New York at the present time. They can then refer to the entries twenty years from now, say when, perhaps, they will be again in the city, and be able to better understand the rapid growth of the town in which the whole country takes so much pride.

Twenty years ago, we will inform them the Forty-second street reservoir, then one of our great sights, stood at the northern extremity of the closely settled portion of New York. Below it, even, there was much unoccupied space. At that time Central Park was a rough stretch of land which the landscape gardeners were engaged in transforming into a pleasure ground of varied beauty. But our rural friends from Ohio come too late to see the Park at its best. It was incomparably more attractive ten years ago than it is now, for of late its management has been stupid, vulgar, devoid of taste, and disgraceful to the city.

They will, of course, admire the splendid and costly dwellings put up of late years by our railway magnates. Coming further down town, they must be surprised to see how high the business buildings are. Since elevators, or lifts, have come into so general use, structures eight and nine stories high are common enough. Of course none of them will fail to visit the Tall Tower, which is now surrounding THE SUN's plain and sensible old edifice. Let them ascend that lofty pile and give their wives and daughters a view of New York from its dizzy summit, stopping on the way to congratulate the Young Editor on his many nd varied triumphs, journalistic, social, not ask for our advice, but throughout this

political, material, and sentimental. Going down further, to Wall street, we suggest to them that they call on Jay escape its consequences if they can. We GOULD. Uncle RUFUS HATCH, the benevo- have neither any right nor any wish to aid lent Russell Sage, and Sir Cyrus W. Field Then let them obtain admittance to the small and poor State like Chili, after the Stock Exchange, where they will see a noble throng of brokers, many of whom are as handsome as they are sharp.

There are innumerable other things, and many other distinguished and interesting people, for our Ohio friends to see in New York, but we shall not attempt to point them out more particularly. Indeed, it is always difficult for a citizen to know where to take a rural visitor, who generally gets along better if he follows his own taste and inclination, with the help of a guide book; and here in New York people have to be chary about giving introductions. Moreover, to-day our friends from Ohio will of course all go to church, and it would not be consonant with their mood for us to dwell long on secular affairs.

But, glad as we are to welcome our editorial brethren from Ohio, we are mortifled and disgusted to learn that they journeyed hither without paying their railroad fares. They came on passes, it seems. They were deadheads, in fact. That they should have asked or accepted such favors is discreditable to the members of the Ohio Editorial Association. 'Why should they travel free any more than other people? How are they going to discharge their obligations to the railroads which deadheaded them? Oh, fie

on such a sale of their independence! Our welcome, too, is tinged with disappointment. We scan the roll of the distinguished party and miss the name of the brightest ornament of the editorial profession in Ohio. Where is the truly good Deacon RICHARD SMITH? Alas! he is not here. His absence is, indeed, a source of sadness. We pause to reflect upon it.

The News from South America.

According to the latest advices from Callao, the state of things in Peru is now more hopelessly complicated than ever, owing largely to the rash and impertment proceedings of our self-sufficient envoy. At each new crisis of the South American imbroglio Gen. HURLBUT pops up like a Jack in the box, assuming to arbitrate between rival Governments and dictate terms of peace to Chili in her hour of victory.

It appears that CALDERON, who has for some time contested with PIEROLA the title of provisional President of Peru, has been arrested by the Chilian commander and sent to Santiago. The arrest was made upon the ground that CALDERON had violated the conditions upon which he was permitted to reside in Lima, those conditions being that he should exercise no act of authority within the territory actually occupied by the Chilian forces. A little reflection will convince us that such stipulations, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, were not only reasonable, but indispensable to the safety of an army encamped in a hostile country. We have only to take the case home to ourselves, and ask how we should have dealt with the representative of the Mexican Government who, while our troops under Gen. Scorr attempted to exercise authority in that city.

ume Presidential functions in Lima by communicating directly with the diplomatic agents residing there can only be attributed to the instigation of Gen. HURLBUT. whose pompous and bellicose demonstrations have actually persuaded some silly people in Peru that the United States contemplate an armed interference in a matter with which they have no concern.

No sooner had Gen. HURLBUT's protégé been shipped off to Chill than our enterprising envoy bethought himself of a new card which he could play by way of publishing his self-importance and grotesque indifference to diplomatic propriety. Not long ago MONTERO, who commanded for PIEROLA but which, nevertheless, exists," in the north, had been induced to the so-called Calderon regime by rationalism in turn. And the transformat past five years. His impression was the rumors current throughout the country, then is not unusual. There may be enthusiand strongly fortified by the curious attiarmed intervention by the United States on | astical authority in later life. Take the case behalf of Peru was imminent. As it hap- of the late ORESTES A. BROWNSON, for inpened, the Calderon Government was al- stance, a man of great earnestness and most defunct at the date of MONTERO'S adhesion, which, however, had the effect of Universalist, went into Unitarianism, begalvanizing a moribund into a semblance of vitality. Montero was rewarded with the Catholic communion. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, barren title of Vice-President, and now that | who first appeared as a Unitarian preacher, CALDERON has been sent out of the country he becomes the nominal head of one of the provisional Governments. It is said that Gen. HURLBUT lost no time in despatching a messenger to Montero, calling on him to assume his august functions at the capital. It is hard to see what business it was of Gen. HURLBUT'S or of any other diplomatic agent to issue a summons of this kind. But the proceeding in all likelihood will prove harmless and futile, for Mon-TERO will scarcely risk himself in Lima, which just now seems to be a sort of way station on a railroad to Santiago

Now, it is really a matter of no importance to the American people whether the Chilian commander was or was not justified in arresting Calderon. This Peruvian business is beginning to wear the aspect of a farce, in which the American Minister figures as chief performer. Our commercial interest in Peru is insignificant, being completely overshadowed, not only by that of

England and of Germany, but even that of France. So far as financial motives for interference are concerned, either of the countries named has far more reason to actively befriend the conquered State than we have. Neither of those powers, however, has the slightest intention of doing so, because the fact is universally recognized in Europe that if there ever was a righteous victory, it is that won by Chili over the united forces of Bolivia and Peru. We have repeatedly pointed out the ostensible pretexts and the real causes of the war. We have shown how Bolivia violated her treaties with Chili, and precipitated a collision, relying on a secret compact with Peru. It was, indeed, confidently expected at Lima and La Paz that the Peruvian ironelads, acting in concert with the combined land forces of the two powers, would make short work of the South | intellects and closest reasoners of our own American Yankees, who, in the estimation of their chivalric neighbors, were good for noth- any means; and as to his health, what ing but to make money and pay their debts. The result of the scheme concocted by the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments was that their vaunted ironclads were presently captured by wooden vessels, and that

costly sacrifices entailed by a war in which

her enemies were the aggressors, to accept,

in lieu of solld territorial indemnity, the

worthless promise to pay of a notorious

Mr. Frothingham's Change of Base.

gelical, are displaying much solicitude re-

garding the spiritual state of Mr. OCTAVIUS

Certain ministers who are known as evan-

BROOKS FROTHINGHAM, to whom we do not

give the title of Reverend, because we im-

agine it has become distasteful to him, or at

least is one to which he lays no claim. He

has frankly confessed that his theological

opinions, or perhaps more correctly his

religious sentiments, have undergone a

as a Sunday lecturer on morals and re-

ligion. He was then an expounder of ration-

alism; Christianity being to him no more

divine than Buddhism or Mohammedanism.

Accordingly, at his lectures he was likely to

read not only from the Bible, but also from

the Koran and the sacred books of the East.

That is, Mr. FROTHINGHAM was a far-ad-

vanced rationalist, a religious radical, an

agnostic perhaps, one to whom Christianity

concerned its supernatural origin, a body

of precepts and doctrines which must be

weighed by logic and tested by experience,

like those given to us by mere human

beings. What he believed no one could ex-

actly find out; possibly he did not know

himself; but what he doubted and rejected

could be more readily discovered. He was,

in truth, a man without any definite the-

ology, and in that respect he represented a

very large class of people of the present

time. He therefore drew about him at the

Masonic Temple a considerable congrega-

tion of men and women, who were giad to

listen to his eloquence and his line dic-

tion, though he really had nothing positive

to teach them, and could afford them no

help in solving the mysteries of life; for to

It was because he saw how vain it was

for him to preach under such circumstances,

probably, that he gave up his futile task,

and dismissed his congregation for good at

a time when it was rather increasing in

numbers than diminishing. The free re-

ligious movement, as it was called, the

church of rationalism, he did not hesitate to

say, was unsuccessful. It was a case of the

blind leading the blind. He had been talk-

ing to no purpose, and his followers had

ranged themselves behind him as their

them to. He was wise, therefore, and

honest, too, in giving up the attempt to be

Mr. FROTHINGHAM then went abroad,

being a man of independent means, and

during his absence we heard little from him;

but now, having returned, his old sympa-

thizers are astounded to hear from him

that he is discontented with the nega-

tions he formerly dealt out to them. Even

ment in such chaff, even if it can give them

him they seemed insoluble.

their spiritual shepherd.

bankrupt.

had any influence in modifying his opinions and changing his convictions? No; we need not look for merely physical causes to explain the transformation in the former rationalist. He is coming out where their joint armies, though outnumbering their opponents two to one, were disgracemany other men of like temperament and intellectual make-up have come out after fully beaten in every encounter. Having failed in their cynical projects of conquest, wanderings similar to his. the aggressors in this war have now got to pay the piper. Nor can any man question, who contrasts the financial probity of Chill with the wretched record of Peru-

English Railways.

nial have grown tiresome to him.

evangelical clergyman I know."

At least, that is the inference we draw

from his published remarks. He now sees

a dreary negation, called materialism,"

which he says he abhors "as deeply as any

has been a growing suspicion in me," he

adds. "that there might be something be-

hind or below what we call revealed religion.

which the scientific thinkers of our time are

trying vaguely to distinguish as an influ-

ence, that cannot be accounted for at present,

From having doubted revealed religion

astic faith in youth, skepticism in middle

came a Socialist, and died in the Roman

and then drifted into the denial of all super

naturalism, may ultimately find the same

refuge. It would certainly not be at all sur-

which sometimes leads in that direction.

prising it he did. He seems to be in a path

The evangelical ministers, however, are

hopeful that his conscience and conviction

will force him into their camp, and it is for

that reason that, as we have said, they

are se selicitous about his present interest-

will be realized; perhaps he will follow Mr.

The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, a Unitarian

minister, preached last Sunday on Mr.

FROTHINGHAM'S religious change or trans-

formation. He himself professes a faith

which is very indefinite, the one, indeed,

whose logical pursuit carried the other into

However, he made one point which is inter-

esting and suggestive, and gave a clue to

Mr. COLLYER, " my friend is growing to be

an old man, and is not a well man-not so

well, perhaps, as he thinks he is. He is

driven back to the warm nest again, because

he is not so young as he was, and not so

health, Mr. FROTHINGHAM seeks admittance

into the Church as into a hospital or a home

for the superannuated. He is no longer a

strong warrior, but a feeble and decrepit in-

valid. At least, that is the inference we must

draw from Mr. Collyen's words. Yet Mr.

FROTHINGHAM is only fifty-nine, an age not

greater than that of many of the most active

and other times. He is not an old man by

reasons are there for supposing that it has

This means that weakened by age and ill

well as he was."

distrust his head as a religious guide.

The statistics of British railways for the year 1880 have now been collected and vian bankruptcy, that it would be well digested, and some of the facts brought out for South America and for the world if the are of more general interest than usually whole of Peru could be governed from Sanattaches to such compilations. Not only tiago. But that is Chih's affair. She does has the business of railway transportation reached astonishing proportions, but it ha struggle she has deserved our sympathy. evinced, notwithstanding the prevalence of Let the countries that provoked this war commercial depression, a rapid rate of growth. Important changes, moreover, have lately been introduced in the methods them. And certainly we shall not ask a and prices of railway carriage.

The increase in the number of passengers now travelling yearly by railway in Great Britain is much greater than we might infer from the growth of population. Ex clusive of season ticket holders, there were 336,000,000 passengers in 1870, while there were 604,000,000 in 1880, showing an increase in ten years of nearly 270,000,000. At present the average number of persons travelling by rail in every week is about 11,700,000, a number equal to one-third of the whole population of Great Britain. It is computed by a writer in the Contemporary Review that the 604 .-000,000 passengers on British railways last year would form a procession of 100 abreast, a yard apart, extending across Africa from Tripoli to the Cape Colony. This number of travellers is, as we have said, in addition to change since he last appeared in New York | the journeyings of season ticket holders, who last year numbered 500,000, many of whom probably made 200 or 300 journeys each. Apropos of season tickets, a fact is stated which attests the sagacious policy of late adopted by British railways in regard to this class of passengers. Ac cording to the Contemporary, the London and Birmingham Railway had been open seventeen years before it produced any but the most insignificant effect on the redis was only a bundle of superstitions so far as | tribution of population. Upon investigation it was found that within a circle of two miles around each station between the metropolis and Tring, the average amount expended in new buildings had been only about \$100,000 The directors then resolved to give a firstclass pass, available for a few years, to every person who erected a dwelling house of a certain value near the line. Within eight years \$1,250,000 had been devoted to house construction in the neighborhood of each station, and the amount since expended in building is said to have been enormous. We need not say that the augmented population has immensely contributed to the passenger and freight traffic of the line.

How rapidly railways have developed the mineral resources of England is strikingly exemplified by the fact that thirty years ago there was scarcely a colliery on the Midland line between Derby and Leeds; now there is a series of coal mines from one end to the other of that section of the road, sixty miles in length. It appears that during the year 1880 the weight of minerals carried on the railways of the United Kingdom was 165,000, 000 tons. If we compute the average load of an English coal car at seven tons, and its average length at fifteen feet, the minerals conveyed would fill more than 20,000,000 wagons, forming a train stretching from one end to the other of a railway 65,000 miles long, or leader when he knew not where to lead nearly three times around the world. The present such imposing figures; nevertheless, in 1880 there were transported nearly 70,000,000 tons of general merchandise. An account of the rolling stock, taken during | ately following the civil war. the last twelvemonth, exhibits 13,400 locomotives, 40,000 carriages and other vehicles wagons for goods and mineral traffic.

life, it is not enough for him. A religion of ten thousand times round the world, or a good deal more than the distance from the the head does not satisfy; criticism and deearth to the sun and back.

When we bear in mind that England does not cover an area greater than did the that "unbridled free thought leads only to State of Virginia before our civil war, and that the whole Island of Great Britain is little larger than New York and Pennsylvania united, we scarcely expect to see single companies controlling an amount of track almost comparable with our own inter-State and transcontinental lines. Yet the London and Northwestern Company has 1,736 miles of continuous railway comprising 10,000 miles of track); in 1880 it carried 50,000,000 passengers and 24,-000,000 tons of goods and minerals; it betray his chief and to recognize Mr. FROTHINGHAM now begins to doubt owned at the same date 2,300 locomotives, 3,500 passenger carriages, and over 50,000 other vehicles, besides a great fleet of steamships connected with its lines. So, too, tude of the American Minister, that an age, and complete subordination to ecclesithe Midland had last year 1,365 miles of continuous railway, running north and south, east and west, and intersecting half the countles of England. The same road carmuch intellectual force. He began as a ried in 1880 nearly 28,000,000 passengers and more than 22,000,000 tons of goods.

The simplification and reduction of fares

which have recently taken place on British railways have signally added to the comfort and convenience of the traveller. On the Midland road, for instance, not long ago, no less than five different prices were charged for passenger tickets. There were express fares, first and second class fares, third-class, and parliamentary or fourthclass fares. The first step in the direction of reform was to abolish express fares, and the next to suppress the distinction between third-class and fourth-class rates. The ing spiritual condition. Perhaps their hopes third-class fare was then made two cents a mile, and third-class carriages were Brownson; or perhaps he will do neither the | put on all trains. The final step was to one nor the other. All we know now is that abolish second-class fares, and to reduce Mr. FROTHINGHAM seems dissatisfied with the first-class to the former price of second-class. It is only on the Pullhis old religious ideas, and is beginning to man cars, now running on the Midland, that the railway officials collect a first-class fare, in addition to which the agents of the Pullman Company exact a moderate sum. Of course, the mass of passengers on British railways travel in the third-class carriages, and the immense rationalism; and therefore what he said | boon conferred on them by placing such cannot afford help to Mr. FROTHINGHAM. carriages on all trains can only be appreciated by those who remember the interminable delays to which the so-called parhis real sentiments. "The fact is," said liamentary trains, intended for poor people, were formerly subjected. We need only remark on this head that, for some time after the railway had been opened between London and Liverpool, a third-class passenger had to spend two days on the journey between those cities, whereas now he can accomplish the distance in less than five hours.

Suppose He Becomes a Journalist.

The Rev. Mr. KLING has ceased to be the pastor of the Baptist church at North Attleboro, in Massachusetts. He left on account of a disagreement between himself and the congregation; and we must say our

sympathies go with Mr. KLING. Mr. KLING was engaged as pastor at a salary of \$800 per annum, but the revenues of the church not reaching the requirements of the society, the church agreed to give their pastor whatever surplus might remain after paying expenses and interest on the church debt. This meant what a great many ministers are expected to live on and educate their children with-nothing. Mr. KLING would have no doubt been justified in refusing to work for such pay; but he preferred to keep his side of the contract, which was to furnish sermons to those good people, who so evidently needed them, and so he stayed. To get something to live with, he became a reporter for the Providence Journal. This caused all the trouble.

It is said he was obliged to attend horse races, dog fights, dances, raffles, and other places unfit for a minister of the Gospel; and moreover, his wife did not visit the families or work for the parish.

Perhaps the delinquency of the wife might not have been cause enough to break up the contract, but the congregation did not want such a minister. They might go to horse races, which no doubt most of them do occasionally, and have grab-bags and railles at fairs for the benefit of the church, just from an innate love of sport; but they wanted to hear these things denounced every Sunday, and the man selected to do it must keep away from such places, even though he had to go there to make a living. As to the dog fights, we don't believe that Mr. KLING ever saw one in his life. Dog fights are very rare, and none but the select initiated can get admission to them. No ordinary reporters can get in: though THE SUN always manages to let the public know how such inartistic conflicts are conducted. But finally, not being able to starve Mr. KLING out, the society turned him out for refusing to be starved out; and he has left the pulpit.

The Attleboro people didn't understand him. They wanted him to be their minister only. He was willing to be minister, but

he wanted to live at the same time. Perhaps Mr. KLING is on the wrong track He has failed in his attempt to be a journalistic minister; now let him embrace the profession of a thoroughgoing journalist, and then to a widespread, liberal-minded publie, not only on Sundays, but on every day of the week, he can thunder forth the moral and religious lessons he doubtless feels himself called upon to teach. From this independent position he can demonstrate to his old hearers that ministers need some thing to live on as well as other people, and that a minister must not always be expected to be better than his congregation.

What Repudiation Costs.

Virginia is already beginning to feel the consequences that were sure to follow the success of the repudiators in the recent election. The non-taxpayers, the adventurers, the destructives, and the enemies of good government thought they were doing a flue thing when they united under Ma-HONE's standard and made common cause against the payment of an honest debt, contracted before the civil war, and for every dollar of which the State received full value the official returns have been counted, a reaction has set in which might easily

This combination succeeded, but, before have been foreseen. Two large companies engaged in manufacturing iron and steel at Lynchburg are said to have stopped work because of doubt as to the future. Considerable capital from the North is invested in one of these concerns, attracted there by natural advantages and by the prospect of good returns. All property has been depreciated by Mahone's success. Enterprise is arrested, credit is impaired, and humigragoods traffic of British railways does not | tion is checked. These are the resources upon which the prosperity of Virginia de pends, and without which the State must

Although the followers of MAHONE have less to lose than the debt payers, they must for passenger trains, and about 400,000 | suffer in common with the mass of the community from the evils for which they are were occupying the Mexican capital, had if they can find sufficient spiritual nutri- | Finally, we may mention that the number of | responsible. Most of them are dependent upon physical labor for their daily bread. miles travelled by trains last year in the That Calibrium had the sesurance to se- support and consolation amid the trials of | United Kingdom was 240,000,000, equal to | The ninety thousand deluded colored voters

may be said to have no other reliance for support than hard work. The severest penalty of repudiation falls upon those least able to bear it, but who unwittingly contributed

most to bring it about. The creditors of the State have been plainly told since the election that they must accept Manone's terms or take the alternative of utter repudiation. They must not only sacrifice more than a third of the debt which MAHONE in 1879 publicly proclaimed to be due, but they must prepare to lubricate the machinery of legislation, before any measure can pass muster at Richmond.

Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER of Ohio was nom inated in caucus yesterday as the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Renco. sentatives. He had not been so strong in the race as either HISCOCK or Kasson until Friday night when the Pennsylvania Congressmen under Senator Cameron's control declared in his favor. With the support of the Oni and Pennsylvania idelegations to start with, KEIPER needed but few more votes to put him in the lend, and these were readily obtained. Mr HISCOCK WAS second in the race, and KASSON REED, and the rest cut a small figure. Mr. Mc PHERSON of Pennsylvania was nominated for

It is reported in the Times that in the course of his cross-examination on Friday GUITEAU made several damaging admissions Damaging to whom? To Guiteau? thought he was beyond such injury. A man who is sure to be hanged at an early day ought to be safe from harm of that sort.

Mr. Hiscock should go West and grow up

The Kansas idea of lynching thieving bank officers, as was threatened in the Sumner County case, is novel. But unless more attention is given to business by Boards of Directors and there is less laxity on the part of examiners of bank books than we have seen in some recent cases, the idea may take root elsewhere. Is it possible that laws cannot be framed that will afford absolute protection to depositors against thieves behind bank counters? Of course there must always be the risk of panies and great financial disasters, but from the ordinary forms of larceny depositors have a right to expect

The "Marriage Law Reform Association of Canada, which for thirty years has been working hard to get a bill passed by the Domin ion Parliament permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, is actively preparing for another effort in the same direction. There seems to be reason for thinking that it may succeed. At the last session of the Dominion House of Commons the bill was passed by a vote of 140 to 19, and was defeated in the Senate by only one vote. There are many arguments

The British public seem to take up with favor the proposal to send a team of American National Guardsmen to contend in a rifle match with one of British Volunteers. Under these circumstances, no doubt the team will be sent All the same, it is a pity that the British Volunteers could not come here, instead of waiting for the National Guardsmen to go to Wimble don. There has been open to competition for years at Creedmoor a trophy expressing the international championship for military riflemen, but the experiences of British riflemen or that range and at Dollymount have frightened them from coming to try for it. After waiting so long, our militia riffemen are forced to go across the ocean for new laurels. Yet Wimbledon does not need this contest, and Creedmoor does. The former is a range rich and flourish ing, while Creedmoor is living on a maximum reputation and a minimum public and pecuniary support. Such a contest as the one not projected would have greatly helped it. But it s believed that after going to Wimbledon a return match will be conceded at Creedmoor, especially after a defeat of the representative American team, though that is hardly safe to

After all, the present year is not so pro lific in observed comets as some of its predecessors. Both in 1846 and 1858 eight were found, while this year, exclusive of ENCKE's periodic visitor, there have been but six. Still, records and winning the championship.

A Pennsylvania newspaper, the Bedfor Inquirer, already has misgivings over next year's peach crop. The time for predicting the failure of the peach crop has been gradually shifted back from April to February, and from February to December, until now we are getting it at Thanksgiving.

STOP THE WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the Legislature meets early in January, it is high time to call the attention of our much-ridden taxpayers to the waste of public 1 oney; and as the Legislature alone has the power to stop this waste and extravagance, it becomes a duty to urge the members of that body to action and a prompt application of the proper remedy. Our city public school system is a very ex

pensive one, a great deal more so than it ough to be. And the so-called " College of the City of New York " is:

1. An imposition on the taxpayers: 2. In fact, a sort of sham college:

And it ought to be abolished. It is an imposition quite unjustifiable, because it involves spending a very large sum annually where the State has no right to expend

he people's money. It is a sort of sham college, both in its course of studies and in its practical outcome. It pays President some seven or eight thousand dollars a year-a man who has never taught an hour during the dozen years that he has been where he s, and whose services, such as the are, would be well paid for at \$1,000 a year. It has a body of professors at \$4,500 a year, who teach on subjects which in no wise belong to the duty of the State to teach, such as giving the students a smattering of Greek and Latin, of German, French, and Spanish, of drawing, architecture, bookkeeping, and the like. It also, while making great pretensions on the score of large numbers, graduates only about a wentieth part of those who enter it from the public schools.

Such being the case, it follows, of course, that t ought to be abolished. The Legislature must be called on again and

again, till it takes action, so as to stop this waste of public money and to put to its proper use (viz., reducing taxation and public burdens this \$150,000 now perverted and misused.

John Gordon's Canaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is s deal of non-ense about the care of canary tirds. I am very fond of them. I have now over two dezen, most all incers and of every shade of green and yellow. Last sca-on I had a pair of green birds, three-quarters long breed, which reared five nests with twenty-one birds meach nest I had one pure yellow hird. This year the the lot. I find that I have less trouble with canadas than those who study how to been according to the directions of noted burl fainters. I give them, at less twice a week, a bace of cools white polatic, and agric owne a week at least. It supe that hatmers would visit my little shoemaker slop absolute victors a right, and we half a dozon frishmen ein king at the same time, they would about frishmen ein king at the same time, they would about frishmen ein king at the same time, they would also no brase could been in the fog we raise. I will show one of my birds. I years old, that sings. I never seil my brisk I give them to my friends as presentes and if my Six will accept all one of a pair, there is nothing that Six will accept all one of a pair, there is nothing that would please me better, in you have been the friend of Iroland in her struggle for her rights. John Gordon. 273 Wangas structs. Nawang. 273 Wangas structs. Nawang. 273 WARREN STRUKT, NEWARE

Signing Pension Receipts in Blank.

To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: Are you relapse into a condition like that immediware that it has been the custom throughout the country or pensioners to sign and acknowledge the receipts for wars, as a hotary for this a fountly. I have been called upon recurs by by dis-tered tarries, to acknowledge their signatures to such recepts. I have been making to many the reason of the practice, except that it is "in accordance with instruc-tions from Washington."

This seems to me to be entirely unnecessary, provided the amount paid to the ienzioner is the same as appears to have been unit by the department.

Account Pania.

THE ADMISSION OF DAROTA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire on the 4th of March 883, when the Republicans will probably have a clear majority of eight in that body, and can have their own way as in the olden time. The states to elect are as follows:

Democratic-Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Texas, and West Virginia-12. Republican-Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia-12.

In these States the Republicans gain one Senator in Illinois, in place of Judge Davis, and one in Virginia, in place of Mr. Johnston. The Democrats gain one in place of Mr. Kellogg, who never had the least title to the seat he now

Of the States which have already elected Senators, who hold over until 1885 and 1887 respectively, twenty-eight are Republican and twenty-two are Democratic. Allowing the Republicans one gain in Oregon and one in New Jersey, in addition to the foregoing figures, their majority will be eight, including Mabone and his man who is to be elected in January.

Politically speaking, there is no need for the admission of Dakota, which is to be pressed at the coming session of Congress. And there is a good reason why these new Territories should not be crowded into the Union until they have sufficient population, and shall have acquired the stable habits that entitle them to equality of representation in the Senate.

The population of Dakota now is below the ratio that will be required under the new apportionment for members of Congress. That Territory is not suffering in any respect under the existing form of government, and the poliicians who run the machine as Federal officeholders-and they may be said to have the whole management in their hands-are most urgent for the proposed change. The people at large, who are saved from taxation while the public Treasury foots the bills, have manifested no

interest in this matter. Candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives, candidates for Governor and for State offices, and the seekers of patronage are the principals in the movement, which is mainly inspired by selfishness, and which has no substantial interest to recommend it.

The bad precedents set by the Republicans, to strengthen their hands'in the Senate, will be urged as a reason in the present case, when they might properly be used as a rebuke to the system. In 1863 Virginia was divided, merely to put in two Republican Senators, with a population of some 442,000. In 1864 Nevada was brought in with a beggar!y population of 6,857, and Nebraska in 1867, with loss than 29,000, while Colorado was added in 1875, with less than 40,000.

Here are three States, whose united populaion is about one-half of the ratio for a member of the House of Representatives, that offset the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in the Senate. And the worst of it is, they were brought in by the Republicans of those three States, with a population of one-fourth of the whole Union. This is a striking illustration of what party spirit will do when its neces-

sities are pressing. If Dakota insists upon coming into the Union n swaddling clothes, then it may be expected that Texas, with a prior right dating back thirty-six years, will claim the privilege of being subdivided into four new States under the act of annexation. Texas has now a population of more than a million and a half, which is increasing rapidly. Dividing it by five, each of that number of States would have population sufficient for three Dakotas. This scheme had, therefore, better be postponed until the people of the Territory desire admission, and are better prepared for the responsibilities of a State than they now are.

WHAT WORRIES JOHN SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Ex-Secretary Shernan is making strenuous efforts to suppress investigation into the transactions of the Treasury Ring. He thought he could bear the reflections which the Pitney report cast on his administration of the department, an I he hoped to end the matter with that. He therefore took the initiative then, in the hope of controlling a future But teyond his control.

What Sherman, no doubt, is desperately afraid of is investigation into his Wall street operations. Anything but that he might stand. He has always claimed that his management of the finances is his greatest achievement. It is gencrally believed that it was the foundation of his great individual wealth. "How much is John Sherman worth?" was put to a gentleman who has grown up alongside of him. "It is a great deal; it may be not more than one million, but t may be three," was the answer. When he secame Secretary, he was in the habit of saying that public life had kept him continually poor: and fifty to one hundred thousand dollars was about the amount that he was credited with. But now the question is. Is he worth one or three millions? How did he acquire such a fortune on a salary barely sufficient to support official life in Washington? Sherman has not been known to speculate, as have other men who have made sudden large acquisitions. Sherman may be willing to let people think what they will about work done on his house at the public expense if the operations of the syndicate are let alone, for it was then the

the public expense if the operations of the syndicate are iet alone, for it was then the fortunes were made.

The work of inquiry will depend on Secretary Folger. Sherman lelt safe while the amiable Windom was Secretary. When the change came, there came also ashadow quer his usually radiant countenance; but of late it has become measurably dispelled, as though he had heard some good news. What is it? Perhaps, after all, it will accord with Folger's tenure in the department to do as little as possible except routine work, and that the work of real investigation will be left to nis successor—Mr. Conkling, probably. It is not hard to perceive that, of all others in the world, Roscoe Conkling is the man John Sherman should deal with and make his peace if he can. One is inclined to be satisfied with almost anything, if it should come to that. There would be in such a situation a fitness of things which would reconcile the most impetuous to the delay that brought it around.

Meanwhile will Secretary Folger do things which are manifestly his duty to do, and save the country from the diagrace which would follow failure on his part?

Office Seekers Few in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- For anything that ap-

pears on the surface, one would scarcely suppose that a new Administration was about to begin its career. Of party leaders—usually congregated from all parts of the country on such occasions—there are next to none at all; while of war horses, wheel horses, and politicians in general there are very few. Senstors and representa-tives were never so slow in coming in. Positively there is no excitement, and, saids from the tamest contest for Speaker and other offices, there is little or no interest. Can it be that, in the abuntant prosperity with which he country is blessed, mankind in general have dropped office seeking to become useful citizens in beneficial pursuits! Something of the kind would seem to be the case. for not even from Ohio is the inevitable applicant for the very last place found waiting at the door. So totally different is the fact from what was the pre-

that it is the subject of simost universal remark. It is perhaps too soon to say confidently that the invasion will not yet take place. Remarkable indeed will it be it is

Six weeks ago, if any one had said that neither Grant, Conkling, nor any of the famous characters of the Three Hundred and Six would be in Washington when Arthur take up the reins of government, no one would have beheved it. Representatives and others as they have arrived from distant parts, have quite generally made nquiry about some one or more of these great leaders. and have scarcely known what to make of their absence. Certainly Arthur is not overburdened with such helps. Probably something of this anomalous state of things is has kept his counsels and manifested the disposition to to much of his own thinking

What is the correct pronunciation of the name It is impossible to reproduce the sound of this name

securately through English letters. A partial approximation may be made, however. Try Cop tok and you

If in need of a remedy for a sore throat or a had cough or cold, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great help-fulest in all lung and throat troubles.

SUNBEAMA

-The statement is made by those who are competent to speak with authority that of the Presty terian clergymen occupying mission stations and small churches in the par West and Northwest, eight hundre are unmarried. Here is a large flest for butter who have imbition for making themselves useful ministers' wire

-In the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, one evening deacons were voted for and the tellers retired to count the votes while the devotional exercises proceeded. After they had been out about thirty minutes, the pastor, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, announced the hymn, "We are waiting, we are watching." He was surprised at the manifestations of mirth -There is a movement on foot for raising

of the Church of Scotland. To this fund Queen Victoria has subscribed £330. It others give in proportion to their incomes as the Queen has given in proportion to hers, it is merely a question of time as to how long it will take these half-starved cicraymen to starve to deat -The old Methodist church building in

Fork street, Brooklyn, having outlived its uscrainees, is to be sold by public auction. It was erected about sixty years ago, when York street was the fashionable part of the city. For that day the church was considered as stylish as it was capacious. The fashionables have long ago moved away and scattered in every direction. -A Hindoo enthusiast in Pahlanpur has been keeping up an alleged fast for muete days, during

which time he has grown so thin as to be almost nothing but skin and bone and swollen veius. As no official watch has been kept on him, there is a lack of positive proof as to his entire abstinence from tood. He seems to have been actuated by religious enthusiasm, and not by a desire for gain, for he positively refused all donations either of money or merchandise. When this devotes is not lasting he is engaged in the business of beggary. Is India it is considered a religious duty to bestow alg beggars of this class. -A well-known charitable society reports the bestowal of nearly half a million meals at a cost of

the necessitous persons who partook of these "meals were not made to suffer from that overfed and stuffed condition in which many young persons and others find themselves after indulging in Thanksciving and Christmas dinners. And it is also thought that there was no pampered gluttony consequent on the devouring of the "meals" by the beneficiaries for whose alleged advantare the exceedingly economical feative board of this charitable society was apread.

-- Only nine months ago the Rev. Mr. Adams took upon himself the vows of a Presbyterian minister, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy as gentleman has transferred his relations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, making the change with such sur fore securing from the Presbytery his release from the obligations incurred in becoming pastor of the church over which he had been ordained. In dissolving the pastoral relation the Presbytery passed a resolution in thus taking his ecclesiastical departure

-Mrs. Lever, who is a Mexican by birth and a fluent speaker of the Spanish language, has set out for Mexico to enter as an evangelist the service of the Mexican League. She will go to the city of Mexico and be under the direction of Bishop Riley. Prior to her de-parture a farewell service was held in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city. The Next cans are a difficult people to evangelize, even by those who speak Spanish. Evangelists who undertake to labor among them without being able to address them in their own tongue generally make a failure of the work. The "League" is in urgent need of money, and asks held

-Grace Methodist Church was, as far as t went, good enough for the Methodists who worshipped in it until a stable was erected too close to it. Then the ering that it was good enough for the Disciples. The building was some years ago erected for the chapel and Sunday school half of what was to have been a large and stately church. Financial troubles overwhelmed the en-terprise and frustrated the purpose of erecting the in-tended main building. The old concern was wised out and a new one organized under the name of "Grace Church," which was considered intensely appropriate, as "Grace" in the New Testament is spoken of as directly opposed to "Debt." The plan is now to build a new and stylish "Grace Church." To this end a fund of over \$20,000 has been subscribed.

-A Connecticut man resists payment of taxes on his house at S. lisbury on the ground that it is a place of religious worship, the nature of the worship being that he reads his Bible, prays, and sings psalms for his own spiritual advantage and that of his family. This man overlooked the fact that in order to secure exemption from taxation by making his home a piace of wor-ship he should have thrown it open to the public, or should at least have invited some of his neighbors to drop in from time to time and enjoy the religious service which he so persistently maintained. The tax collector and the authorities backing them up took a radically different view of the matter from that which the Sall-bury devotionalist held. They insisted on the payment of his taxes, and in default thereof sold his house. If the anti-taxpayer's view could be maintained every frome and factory would soon be enough of a Bethel to cut off from

-The African Methodist Episcopal Church of the Methodist Episcopal Church for white tolks. This is owing to the fact that in some relations of life white and colored persons do not work harmoniously together. In this case the colored brethren lear that if they joined n an organization with the white brethren they would be continually compelled to occupy back seats and to at, as it were, under the footstool of the white trethren. Perhaps this is natural enough, but it a ems strange that with all the millions invested by the Methodist Church of the white people, the colored brethren should have to provide a separate interature of their own. The "Sunday School Department of the African Methodist Episco-pal Church" now announces a set of "lesson helps of its own, as well as a paper published for colored children. It is difficult to see what is gained by issuing for colored tolks a different exposition of Scripture lessons from the which is found helpful to white children. The colores requisite for Sunday schools, including "money jurs It is claimed that the supporting of the publishing home of this department will be an important step in the elevation of the colored race

-The story of Balaam is the Sunday school lesson for to-day, as found in Numbers 2211. 10-19 Balanm's character is one of the most remarkable of any pictured in sacred history. The Israelius were now, after a long and winding journey, almost on the borders of the Promised Land, east of the Dead Sea, and by the land of Monb. Balak, the King of the Montites, was glarmed by the presence of so mighty a host near his frontier. He wanted to destroy the Israelites, of al least to cripple them so badly that they could do him to harm. His first resert was to try the efficacy of an official curse from the line of a man recognized as a prophet. So he sent to the East for Balasm, who appears to have been a strange commound of good and bad. The lesson of to-day does not follow ha aam through all the incidents of his journey, but fluds him at the moint where Baiak is ancedly reproaching him for having pronounced a blessing instead of a curse. In his conduct the prophet claimed to be divincly inspired. His first object appears to have been to get money from Baiak, but when be stood before the host of the Israelites his courage tailed him, and his course was completely changed. He had gone as far as he dared in meeting Baink's desires. He wanted to serve God and Baiak at the same time, but he was atraid to. Therefore he delivered a comprehensive prophecy foretelling the victory of the Israelites in coming years, and the downfall of the Monthies. The leases teaches the folly of being a "double-minded man;" sise the power of God over even the wicked, whom He makes to do His bidding. The prophecy of Balsam in reference to the "star out of Jacob," is considered to apply di-rectly to the coming of the Messish.

-When the Rev. Albert B. Simpson left the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church he declared his sympathy with the Haplists, and the impossibility of his continuing to accept the views of his Presbyterian brethren on infant baptism. But it is evident from even a brief study of the statistics of the Presbyte tan Church, as officially given out by the deneral Assembly, that infant baptism is not practised in that denomination to a sufficiently great extent to cause much discomfort, even to those who most cornestly de approve of it. A clance at the record will astonish many even of the most pronounced Presbyteriaus. In the Rev Dr. Hall's maznificent church, in Fifth avenue, with it inst year. In Dr. Crosby's, which numbers I 384 med bers there were only 17. Dr. Beran's Heich Church has 1.100 members, but only 23 infants to deducte in 509 tion: In Dr Robinson's Memorial Church 550 member could show only 8 baptized manta. Across the East River the showing is to better. Taimage has the membership in the denomination, manhering 2.471 among all this army there were only the introduction in the Tabernacie. He Cuyler happered 21 indents in a monitocethip of 1.70s. Dr Luthow, with 37s not seek reports Cinfant beptisms. Dr Van Dyke, with 371 and Brother trushy, with had, report to bounds as used. The church at Sac Hartier, which is no of the to \$1.50 persons on Long Island outside of Broadju, and has his members, masked constants to be time. The First confu-at Buffalo, the Bound B one is Jindianous and pro-First at Princeton, N. J., are similarly locking in this: . 6 and discuss to the flock. So with the West Arc. Suret. If Polladelphia with a membership of 3.92 and a building which cost \$250,0000 at this is a strainer comment of the geal of the temple for one of their it minute classed ordinances. Whether it is that below are not both these coal people, or that there is an injurian neglect to tring them to the haptemin four, won the a medical estimated for purple the medical matter and in the byterian thurch the sugar factions of a terrangement about 3% intents to each unitable. If the position of asked as to adult beginson by Acc unit. It is event to it comming the answer from the officest record is that the food up about half as many as those of the invants.